THE EXAMINER:

usted Warkly on Jefferson St., next door but to the Post Office. TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUN, IN ADVANCE SIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. PAUL SEYMOUR. PERLICHER.

Association and Labor.

men themselves in France. Whether their

social order to grow out of the present agitation is Europe, a day spent among the Laborers' insciplines of Paris, must be full of the inparsi pleasure. A mere spectator of current its rould not visit them without interest. here are already some fifty of these establishwith each. That of the Tailors of the Boulevard Pigale and Rue Simon Le Frent, has probably not more than 50; the Sadon Association, Rue Neuve Fontaine Georges

has about 300. The Tailors' Association above named, is cempased of men who adopt Louis Blane's regard to degrees of skill and efficiency. They They arrange their labor so that mree men work at once on a garment; the least cannot be relied on for the best results.

ranged, every man is paid by the piece. A very

numbers, about the number with which it comneated the April previous. They began with no capital, but with a contract for suddles and pered enabled them to pay for. They her have paid rather higher wages to the enerally. Their profits, over and above the sining months of the year be as producamong themselves. In this division every man s to share equally, in proportion to the number the claimants on the day of the annual settlemeal, a second quarter is retained to form a and of mutual succor against sickness and accapital of the Society, represented by certifithe money not be wanted for use, it is to be in-

those of all others which I have visited, is enarkable. M. Durand, the polite and genensuly President of the Saddlers, assured me hat a man would there accomplish more work in ten hours than in the ordinary shops in thiras well as of personal interest in the work .cluss. They are not so industrious as if her were paid by the piece; but, as far as my observation goes, the charge is not true. must say how much money they have made, but know that their results are respectable .he surpose of supporting the absurd accusation nate against Louis Blanc, of implication in the bating been in a muss behind the barricades. proved that all but five had been busy in the workshops during the whole four days .-

main place of business in the Rue des Troishas been in existence about nine months. It has done well, but how well I cannot say. heating to cure the blackest fit of the blues y groups of men wear independent ate, and show the consciousness that they are wrking for themselves and for each other .are animated by the real spirit of fratersity, which is not so often seen in this world as

There are different Associations carrying on tenne branches of business in different parts of the city. There is one Association of Coiffar for instance, at 94 Rue St. Jacques, and ancher at 18 Rue des Gravilliers. Here you it was \$76,000,000, having doubled in three years, or increased at the rate of nearents, the usual price is 10 cents) and are shared for 2 cents. A lady who has ber

I some cases composed of women as well as in Arhee Sec. In fine, this mode of labor is supplanting the old one at Paris; to before the bulk of mechanics and other

and of size of the street of t

comptly. Everything was served good and abund ugh of course not with the finest table furniture. It was a much better dinner than I was in the habit of taking at the "traiteurs," which places are generally frequented by the la-boring classes. I had bread a discretion, soup, a dish of vegetables, one of meat, a small halfnottle of claret and a dessert of preserves, all for thirteen cents. Elsewhere I should have paid more than twice as much for a poorer dinner, without the satisfaction of addressing a waiter as

"Citizen," said I to the cash-keeper as I paid my scot, "how do you get on?"
"Well, Citizen, well! We are always as full as you see now, and have been, ever since we first opened, a month ago. We shall soon have more convenient place." "But do you make anything at such prices for

"Oh, yes, we make a fair profit, I assure you "Yes, Citizen, I am glad to see you doing so

well. I am an American, and take great ple sure in seeing the laboring classes helping the cives. Success to you! Good night, Citizen. "Citizen, good night."

I have still in my portfolio a large stock of notes on Socialism in Europe, which I propose to lay before the readers of The Tribune. I have with various numbers of workmen con- not yet spoken of what is most important. In my next article I will say a word on Cabet and the chy, now removed to No. 25, Rue Faubourg Icarian Communists as they are just now occu-Denis, has 1,500 members; that of the Cooks, pying a share of the public attention, and giving of the last, and the beginning of the present occasion to a great deal of ignorant and unfail

Emaucipation in Kentucky.

"It is remarkable that the two greatest remposed of men who adopt Louis Blane's and most salutary social revolutions which have taken place in England-that revolugard to degrees of skill and enter the principle tion which, in the thirteenth century, put In all cases involving personal freedom the frairmity, that the strong should thus help an end to the tyranny of nation over napresumption was held to be against slavery, tion, and that revolution which, a few gen- and the onus probandi was laid upon the are men work at once on a garment, the load specific the work; erations later, put an end to the property lord Nonsuit of the master after appearance the mediam workman next does his part, and of man in man-were silently and imperplished mechanic completes the job. ceptibly effected. They struck contem-They say, also, that by this division one really porary observers with no surprise, and have suit—a perpetual enfranchisement. Nonabout as much as the other, the mea end received from historians a very scanty mea. suit of the villein after appearance in a for it than the fine workman would do .- sure of attention. They were brought libertate probanda, (one of the writs for me ter it than the had work ever since it was about neither by legislative regulations nor asserting claim to liberty,) was no bar to formed, and has done well, though it is the by physical force. Moral causes noiselessly another suit for freedom. Where one of erfames been paid by the piece, in proportion effaced, first the distinction between Nor- two plaintiffs, joined in a writ of nativo to what he actually accomplished. So one-sided man and Saxon, and then the distinction habendo, was nonsuited, it was held that to what he actually what he actually seems to me between master and slave. None can both were nonsuited. The lord could not anothe relied on for the best results.

Louis Blanc did not, however, always insist venture to fix the precise moment at which prosecute for more than two villeins in one on the equality of wages for laborers taken out either distinction ceased. Some faint traces writ, but an number of villeins of the same the of the world. In of the old Norman feeling might perhaps blood might join in one libertate probanda, have been found late in the fourteenth and the nonsuit of one worked no detri ganised, every man is paid by the piece. A very century. Some faint traces of the institument to the rest. Manumission was in cast oversight is also exercised as to the control was inof each man's work, and requires him to make all rious so late as the days of the Stuarts; nor mistake, or negligence in the lord-from aght; if this is impossible, he has to pay for the has that institution ever till this hour been instance, or negligence in the locality.—

"The editors of the Louisville Examiner. ments to be farnished to Government. On the organ of Negro Emancipation, in no. to stay a year and a day in ancient demeand the they obtained credit for the stock necessary ticing our article on emancipation, in the without claim, or bringing an ordinary ac latter part of January, profess not to be tion against him, was enfranchisement .able to see why a subject like emancipa. Villeins, too, unlike our slaves, followed tion should be left without agitation, to the the condition of the father—and this promotake process of public opinion, and the extinction of slavery; for generally hostility to the cause of Emancipation. surkmen than is paid in the workshops of Paris | slow process of public opinion, nor why ted the extinction of slavery; for generally, this question should not be started in the in cases of self-emancipation, it is the male election of delegates, 'at a time when so slave who first obtain their liberty; morethe as those already elapsed, they will have at many other questions are to be raised.'- over, though freemen often have offspring est 60,000 fancs, or about \$12,000, to divide Perhaps those whose vocation it is to agi. by slave mothers, it is rare comparitively tate this subject, cannot see the reason for for free women to have children by slave not agitating it. We never expected them fathers. bours only, and no one is allowed to work to see it, but herhaps others may; and, In every way, therefore, this law of vil note. A quarter of the profits is to be paid to solemnly believing both these proposit to be true, we shall endeavor to maintain system. It was difficult to maintain the them. We believe that the tranquility and claim of villeinage. The lord could sub cleats, and the remaining half remains as the general well-being of the State depend stantiate his claim only by the open conupon their maintenance.

"In proof of our position that great so cial changes are to be brought about by The order and cheerfulness prevailing, not the noiseless operation of moral causes, we have cited from Macaulay the remarkable passage."-Louisville Journal.

Slavery in Kentucky and villenage in England, identical in principle, differ in almost all other respects. That villenage was insular, and could not strengthen and The Tailers of Clichy have been charged with perpetuate itself by diffusion. The mo- defendant was not obliged to plead to the ment it became unprofitable for purposes of labor, it was profitable for nothing; a time of declaring on his title, brought his villein possessed no marketable value.--Slavery in Kentucky strengthens itself by hey are also a most orderly set of men. For diffusion. Whenever the demand and supply of labor are balanced, so that an addi the of June, these workmen, being known as tional supply would impair the value of much under his influence, were charged with the slaves, and thereby undermine Slavery, the surplus are exported as merchandise and the motive to emancipation, founder The laborers who fought that dreadful battle upon self-interest, is withdrawn. The were those who had no work at all, or were not principal reason why the sentiment of emancipation, so vigorous in Virginia in 1831-2, and also in Maryland and Kenas No. 5. It has 1,500 members, and tucky about the same period, declined after that, is to be sought, not in the agitation of the question of Slavery at the North or hany of them are with dyes of various hue. price of slave labor staples, which led to the opening of new regions for slave cultivation, and augmented the marketable value of the slave. The price of cotton in the United States in 1831 was 9 1.4 cents: one day it will be. At the magazines of this in 1832, 10 cents; the next year it rose to two cation you buy hats at from 30 to 40 per out cheaper than elsewhere. As good a tile us a New York costs \$5, you get there for 12 crop in the United States was \$29,750,000 in 1821, and in 1831, \$38,333,000-hav. ing increased in ten years only about \$8.

ly \$13,000,000 a year. The villeins of England were compara tively few in the tenth century, numbering tions of several other trades. These are scarcely more than a twentieth of the whole population-so that the slaveholding interest must have been a feeble one. In Kentucky, the slaves amount to nearly two bundred thousand-almost one-fourth of present indications it will not be a the entire population. Besides, the ruling expeople of that city will be organised in political class in that State is identified with the slaveholding caste, which is supreme in No. 18, Rue Simon Le Franc. This is slave population of two millions and a half-more numerous than the entire pop. knowledge that the chief agent in these that was only another reason for going. Durtwo great deliverances was religion, . . . an admission more fatal to such huge preling into existence all along its borders.

The Desple, for in them, to my thinking is the

The December 30th, 1848,

one deeper seated and more aggravated. It must be recollected that Mr. Macau- which we have quoted:

lay, in his rapid review of the earlier history of England, did not aim to trace minutely the causes of events. His remark that "moral causes noiselessly effaced the disinto the subject a little more attentively, we shall see that powerful causes were at work for this end-causes which are not

1. No obstacles were thrown in the of manumission. It was facilitated, not discouraged. Had not the Legislative power interposed in Virginia, in the latter part ere now, to slavery.

2. Slavery was discouraged by the Courts. The whole course of judicial decisions was unfavorable to its claims,in a nativo habendo, (the writ for asserting the title of slavery.) was a bar to another from him, giving him a bond, permitting him to enter into religion and be professed

ted the extinction of the fession of the villein in a court of record or by proof that he and his ancestors had been villeins time out of memory; and this proof could be furnished only by the testimony of other villeins of the same blood such as were descended from the same common male stock, and would acknowledge themselves villeins to the lord, or those from whom he derived title. So rigid was the law, that in the "nativo habendo," the claim of villenage, unless the lord, at the acknowledged themselves villeins, and swore to their consanguinity with the defendant; and, if the plaintiff failed in adducing such previous evidence, the judg ment of the court was, that the defendant should go free forever, and the plaintiff was amerced for his false claim.

In other cases, this rule of previous evidence fell into disuse, but in this, it was continued in full force till villenage ex-

Finally, bastardy was a good plea against a claim of villenage, for, as the villein followed the condition of the father, it was properly held that in such a case the uncertainty as to paternity was a suffi cient bar to the claim.*

We should like to know, if-slavery in Kentucky were subjected to such judicial decissions, constructions and disabilities and such rules of evidence, how long i would maintain its ground in that State?

3. The civil wars down to the time of Henry VII., growing out of controversies about the forms of the Constitution and the Succession, kept up a state of agitation and anarchy, and produced relations adverse to the stability of slavery, and favorable in numerous ways to the manumission of slaves. Manumission was frequently extorted, and often conferred, as soldier

were in more demand than serfa. 4. Co-operating most efficiently with all these agencies, was the pervading, silent, but powerful, influence of religion. To this decisive influence, acting upon Public Sentiment, would we attribute legal obstacles raised against the enforce ment of the claim of villeinage. Macaulay in the paragraph following that is quoted by

the Louisville Journal, remarks-"It would be most unjust not to

I ordered my dinner, which came al causes "noiselessly" abolished the system of the Kingdom except her own, who, to do Ohio respectively. Having done this to institutions, and well worthy of the best will set in from the North and from Europe

character, but its intensity and the particu- enful of all the agents in our social system. lar circumstances of the case. A simple is not either nuetral, or arrayed on the side febrilage may assuage a slight fever, but a of slavery in Kentucky? But we need not severs course of treatment be necessary for ask them: their answer is on record, in a note appended to the long editorial from

"It is worthy of remark that the three religious papers published in this city have not been able to see, or, if they have seen it, have omitted to proclaim the law of tinction between master and slave," pre- God, which, according to some, commands sents but a vague idea of the process of the abolition of slavery. And yet it is their mancipation in England. By looking especial function to persuade and to teach men to do the will and obey the laws of God. It is also a part of their pission to we have already alluded to incidentally, we name the following:

and they have not interpreted he maxim of freedom and equality into an imperative injunction to set the negro free. We take it for granted that their conductors all reject this species of logic; and, if they do, we hold that they have a perfect right to preserve the neutrality on the emancipation question they seem to have adopted. century, voluntary emancipation by indi-viduals would probably have put an end, be felt if they were to take sides on the

The 'neutrality' observed by those reli gious journals charactirises the religious or ganisations in that State. Theconstruction given to it, we may learn from this note. to mean, consent-its silence il construed into an affirmation of the detrine that slavery is not repugnant to the law of intrusted the doctrines, institutions, and very constitution it is pledged to action against every doctrine, institution, usage, incompatible with them. Inaction is treachery. It is incapable of maistaining neutrality in the strict sense of thatterm, upon and Kentucky, it would be the average any question, involving moral principle. - value of their lands. Statistics show that Where it is silent upon any question, the the average value of land in Ohio is nearly unavoidable inference is, either, that no double what it is in Kentucky; with this to the evil of Slavery, but infers from its pended in its improvement; whereas in policy that there is nothing in slavery re. Kentucky, out of the few richer counties, is the expounder. Its neutrality, then, in to clear and improve it, if the labor ex-

Contrast this position of the Protestant Faith in Kentucky, with the bengn policy were required to abolish villesage: the Church, with its all-pervading influences, affords the occupant a subsistence. of man, to accomplish that end, and its organisations, has become necessary. Evils greater. are permitted to grow up, unresisted by for which they are established, must be partial in their action, and more lable to abuse than if founded with a view to supervise and promote all the essential interests of man, and to guard against all the evils to which he is exposed. The delinquency of the Churches lies at the root of all the partial, one-sided reforms of the age.

We think we have shown why villenage was abolished in England without express legislative enactment, and why there is no hope of an early extinction of slavery in Kentucky, without agitation and a system of measures independent of existing sects and parties.

From the Louisville Journal. Ellwood Flober's Statistics

This learned Theban, in his pamphlet containing an omnium gatherum of statis lows: tics, true, false, and supposed, has under-taken the very modest task of setting the whole American world right, and undeceiving it as to the gross error into which it has fallen in supposing that the non-slaveholding were more prosperous than the slaveholding States.

He says southern members of Congress have made "its halls eloquent with the ruin of the South;" and "negro slavery has with extraordinary unanimity been fixed upon hand, which are charged to "expenses"as the great and efficient cause of Southern decline." Whilst he admits that com- the road would be \$100,117 58. tained and advanced its prosperity beyond that of any other people.

In vindicating statistics from the sneers says: "They are nothing but collections of facts. I admit that facts themselves may be powerless or pernicious to a mind not logical or philosophical enough to comprehend and class fy them." Never was there an admission more fatal to such huge pretension, such avowed self-complacency, and trade of every character is springing into existence all along its borders.

The Total expenditures on the Road and the result would diminish the development of the first sixteen years, in each successive year, for the first period of sixteen years, and the ing into existence and neutres and appearance of system and neutres and appearance of system and neutres and appearance of system and neutres and period of sixteen years, and the products of the region, now having the factors are all appearance of system and neutres and period of sixteen years, and the ing into existence and neutres and appearance of system and neutres and appearance of system and neutres and exittenable in for the first period of sixteen years, and the ing into existence and appearance of system and neutres and statumable in for the first successive year, for the first system and the ing into existence and appearance of system and neutres, and the ing into existence and appearance of system and the ing into existence and appearance of system and the ing into existence and appearance of system and the ing into existence and appearance of system and the ing into existence and appearance of system and the ing into existence and appearance of system and the ing into existence and appearance of system and the ing into existence and appearance of system and the ing into existence and appearance of system and the ing into existence and appearance of system and the ing into existence and appearance of system a says: "They are nothing but collections

competent not only to simple addition, but to see the press, not only in Georgia, but to their departure, a thorough intellector even to understand the rule of proportion, in the other Southern States, turn their athas not been able himself to see the utter tention to the subject as one of real imporfallacy of this idea; for the same mode of tance. reasoning equally proves that Louisville is We showed in our previous article that a much more prosperous city than Cincin- Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and we nati, that Lexington is vastly more prosperous then either of them, and any dilapidathemselves of their slaves by sending them

The Bible Society, and out of ex hundred and ted, decayed village, whose citizens have farther South. As soon as they shall have eighty-nine families in this place, sixty-two not the energy to keep their houses from disposed of the younger and more saleable were found without an entire copy of the Sc leaking, is still more prosperous than Lex-ington, provided the number of villagers is enough to imitate the Northern States and very small. How much more prosperous emancipate the remnant which may be left population of the city was accurately ascertain on hand. In this way they will soon be. persuade men to respect the right of others; would Kentucky be it say had no interest tants at all except the few who dwell in come free States, whereas it is our interest some twelve or fifteen of her richest counthat they should remain as they are; and out a New Testament in German and English ties; and still more so if she had only some instead of there being fifteen slaveholding in parallel columns, which will be a most admitately and fifteen non-slaveholding States, as those table book for the Germans, and for all who wish to become familiar with the German landozen citizens, provided it could be proved and fifteen non-slaveholding States, as there that each of them was worth fifty thousand now are, we shall have nineteen of the that each of them was worth fifty thousand dollars! According to this argument, a State's prosperity is just in proportion to The penal code of 1833 prohibits any introduction of slaves from other States, institution will be advanced by enlarged contriher approximation to the Kentuckian's introduction of slaves from other States, definition of a trifling fellow-that is, the except by persons residing in the State, or little end of nothing whittled down to a such as are moving into it, with a view to

each citizen, so far from indicating a want thus brought into the State, and is applicaof prosperity in the State, strongly tends to ble alike to the seller and the purchaser. The neutrality of the Church is interpreted prove the reverse. It tends to prove the Notwithstanding the severity of this punpopulation, who have but little property, corrupt speculators, and hundreds of ne-and labor for wages. Constant demand groes are annually introduced and sold.— Christianity. The inference is legitimate. for a large amount of well-paid laborers is Savannah Republican. The Church is the professed expounder and the very highest evidence of a State's prosadvocate of this Law. To its keeping are perity, and it is in precisely such a State that poor laboring men most largely conusages of the Christian religion. By its gregate and thereby reduce the average of individual wealth.

If any single fact could be selected, best affording the means of testing the relative prosperity of two such States as Ohio preme obligation. The Journal will not in Ohio can readily sell it for the money charge it with a hetrayal of trust in regard it cost and the value of the labor he has expugnant to the religion of which the Church improved land will not sell for what it cost true that in those sections of the State our people are every year opening new farms, but it is because they have nothing else of the Catholic Church in England! No upon which to expend their labor, and, strong agitation, no legislative eractments, though the farm when cleared and improved is but of little money value, yet it was laboring, in the fear of God and love the only true mode of testing the relative prosperity of two such States is by ascerlabors were crowned with triumph. Is the taining what, in a period of years, has Church so laboring in Kentucky! We been the growth of each in population, agspeak it in all sincerity, but in no spirit of gregate wealth, commerce, and manufac bitterness, it is because the Church has tures. In each of these particulars, Ohio failed to represent in its fulness and effi. has gone far ahead of Kentucky, as every ciency the reformatory spirit of Christianity, one knows, and is rapidly making the disthat what is called 'agitation,' by other proportion and the contrast every day still

Having thus whittled down to nothing spiritual influences, till they obtain the the big end of "friend" Fisher's bulky control, not only of the Church, but all pamphlet, the smaller end may be left to existing institutions, so that it becomes the tender mercies of those who have the necessary, sometimes, to embody the re- leisure to amuse themselves by quizzing formatory spirit in new organisations, which, him and his magnificent pretensions to su-though efficient for the particular purpose perior wisdom.

Jefferson.

Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Com We are in receipt of the sixth Annual

to the Directors and Stockholders, It is a highly interesting document, and the condition of the company is exhibited were between 16 and 26 years of age. In in an exceedingly clear and intelligible a population of 200,000, there are then less manner. This Report demonstrates the than 40,000 between those ages, or, on an immense benefits resulting to the people average, less than 4,000 are to be assigned

the best investment for capitalists. This is Suppose now that there were to be a migranot shown by argument, but by a simple tion this year of 4,000 negroes from Kenstatement of the "facts and figures" con- tucky to Liberia, to consist of all the fenected with this improvement. The current earnings of the road during

the last eleven months are stated as fol-Receipts from transportation, - \$212,095 85 Balance profit and less account, 2,981 88

Legitimate expenses of Road, Nett earnings of Road,

This is within a fraction of 14 per cent per annum, for the capital employed. But in addition to this, there is about \$8,000 invested in engines, materials, &c., now on by deducting this, the actual carnings of

merce and manufactures have declined, and During the past eleven months, the that negro slavery is unfavorable to them, heavy expenditures upon the road have been he undertakes to prove by his statistics that very large, producing a corresponding im-"the agriculture of the South has maindition of eleven miles of rail now commenced, this road will be decidedly the best one in the West. The region through of writers who cannot understand them, he which the road was located in 1836, was

al causes "noiselessly" abolished the system of villenage, it does not follow that the justice, seem to have been very tenderly the same causes will silently remove slavery from this country. The remedies for an evil are to be determined, not only by its lime kingdom except her own, who, to do only except her own, who has a cause of the press. We have had enough his own satisfaction, he cries out except her own

become residents. The penalty annexed In a young, growing State like Ohio, of to the violation of this statute is a fine of sparse population, and not afflicted with \$500 and imprisonment in the penitenpauperism, the small average wealth of tiary from one to three years for every slave presence of a large amount of laboring ishment, the law is constantly evaded by

From the New York Observer. Emancipation in Kentucky.

We invite the attention of our readers to the letter of the Hon. Henry Clay on emancipation in Kentucky, which will be found principles involved in the controversy con- great difference, too, in favor of Ohio, that cerning such question are repugnant to its there land is a profitable mode of investof gradual emancipation. Each of these volume of the United States Exploring Expeparties, we believe, claim to be a majority ditt of the people. It is hoped that the name of Henry Clay, thrown in at this crisis, will if they inspire dread in others, they are made

that the slaves born after the year 1855, or of the Blackamus tribe told Mr. Drayton, that 1860, shall be free when they arrive at the some of his men had gone to kill a medicine age of 25. Under this arrangement, the man, in consequence of the death of his wife. first slaves will not be emancipated until the year 1880, or 1885, and there may be which he had paid to save his life. This rule some slaves in the State even a hundred years hence. Such emancipation appears to us very slow, and very distant; not slower, trader in one of the northern posts, was shot however, nor more distant, we believe, than dead in his ownroom by an Indian to whose paunder the emancipation laws of some of the rent (a chief) he had been charitable enough to Northern States, when those laws were first give some medicine. proposed. But the great matter is, to begin.

Black paid the forfeit of his kindness with his life is only once settled by fundamental life. The deed was done in a remarkably bold and irrevocable law, in Kentucky, that slavery is to be abolished, although at a very distant day, we should not be surprised if voluntary emancipation, aided by colonisation, should have nearly completed the work before the period fixed by law for its commencement.

The number of slaves in Kentucky is about 200,000; and if they follow the general rule in this country, the number of births in this population is about 10,000, and the number of deaths 4,000 annually, leaving the natural increase 6,000, or three We think this a much more probable explanaper cent. per annum. It seems to be gen- tion than that which ascribes erally supposed that a population thus situ-ated can never be wholly removed, unless by the migration of more than 6,000 annu-

ally. But this is a mistake. Some years since, we had occasion to ascertain the pum-Report of the President, Mr. Jno. Brough, ber and proportions of our population of different ages, as given in the census; and we found that less than twenty per cent. from railways; and that railroad stock is to each year of this period of ten years. - or two, and without involving any serious troumales of between 16 and 17 years of age. and of as many males above 25 as would be necessary to raise the number to 4,000. And suppose that there should be an equal and similar emigration next year, and the 2,981 88 year after, and so on, for thirty years. It is clear that the whole number of actual emigrants, at the end of thirty years, would be only 120,000; and it is equally clear that gro woman of the age at which females usually become mothers; and, of course, that, without further migration, the negro population of Kentucky would soon be wholly

details; but they would not materially effect Hesays a common error is to plant them in an old worn out garden soil, or to manage them too the general result. If, for example, it were highly, which gives vines but no fruit. The deemed essential that the number of males best is a good, deep, new soil, not exceedingly and the number of females in each migra- rich .- Id. tion should be equal, or nearly equal, and, STRAWBERRIES, instead of being suffered to if the proper allowance were made for the "run wild," in the beds, should be planted in increasing number that would arrive at the drille, and kept so. This arrangement great age of sixteen years, in each successive year, facilitates the cultivation, and secures an appear

It is really wonderful that a man who be done by the poppin-jay demagogues and tial principle in every scheme of emigration, writes so smoothly and proves that he is hotspurs of the day; and we should be glad that the emigrants should have, previously

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

butions to its funds. The calls for the Bible for California, Oregon, and foreign lands, are mor pressing and importunate now than ever.

THE SAILOR'S MAGAZINE .- This is a valuable periodical devoted to the interests of seamen.— The public have been advised from time to time Society; of the sailors' boarding houses, their location and the names of persons keeping them. The location of the different churches and bethels, got up for the benefit of seamen, together with the names and residences of the chaplains, ministers and missionaries, may also be found on the cover of the magazine.

THE MURDERED MISSIONARIES IN OREGON .- A correspondent of the New Haven Journal suggests an explanation of the melancholy massa on our last page. The people of Kentucky cre of the missionaries in Oregon last winterare about to hold a convention to amend which is worthy of attention. He thinks the their present constitution, and the question deed was the result of the superstitious dread of greatest interest out of the State, if not which prevails among the Indians of the northwithin it, is, What will be done with sla- west for the "medicine men." To show the very? It is understood that there are two extent and power of this superstition, the folthe institution, and the other the advocates Oregon, given by Capt. Wilkes, in the fourth

Mr. Clay, it will be perceived, proposes

Mr. Clay, it will be perceived, proposes applies equally to the whites who prescribe for Indians, an instance of which occurred a short time before our arrival, when Mr. Black, a chief

and daring manner. The Indian went to the any suspicion of his intentions. (In his turning his back, however, towards the Indian, he was instantly shot, and fell dead on his face, when the Indian made his escape from the fort, before any suspicious were excited of his being the

To this the Independent adds "It is supposed, then, that the death of

may have exasperated this superstition among the natives, and led to the terrible retribution. the direct and intentional influence of the Jesuit their part we see no adequate metive, either in resentment for anything past, or prospect of advantage for the future.

AGRICULTURAL.

cent writer on the management of tomatoes, "I have much accelerated the ripening by removing the large leaves from dense but ches of fruit, and placing white boards behind them. With the same view, an English author of eminence, recommends tin.

The British fruit raisers consider a good wall

for fruit, equal to an advance of six degrees towards the equator. By planting the tomato in beds under a fence brilliantly whitewashed, or painted white, the maturation of the fruit would no doubt be materially advanced. Frequent and copious irrigation with soap suds, and cleanonly 120,000; and it is equally clear that ty cultivation, greatly facilitates the development there would not then be in Kentucky a ne. of this fruit.—Former and Mechanic.

CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES.-A practical man who writes in the Horticulturist, says: "Straw-berries can be produced in great ab indance, and with more case than any other valuable fruit— With a moderate degree of care and attention, they will yield at the rate of one hundred bush-We are aware that in this calculation we have omitted several considerations which would vary the working of the plan in its

ambition, prejudice, and self-interest of the found selfsh, corrupt and emasculate. However, \$367,422 75.

The fashionable classes are though selfsh, corrupt and emasculate. Whole caste, are involved in the maintendance of self-unit for the remaining 14 years being less whole caste, are involved in the maintendance of self-unit for the remaining 14 years being less whole caste, are involved in the maintendance of self-unit for the remaining 14 years being less whole caste, are involved in the maintendance of self-unit for the remaining 14 years being less whole caste, are involved in the maintendance of self-unit for the remaining 14 years being less whole caste, are involved in the maintendance of self-unit for the state of self-unit for the remaining 14 years being less whole caste, are involved in the maintendance of self-unit for the state of self-unit for the remaining 14 years being less whole caste, are involved in the maintendance of self-unit for the state of self-unit for the self-unit form of the value of old fruit trees, were, \$367,422 75.

The receipts during the same period, whichen and dining-room which are essential to her system.

The fashionable classes are from the maintendance of the thirty years being less such distinctions of the thirty years being less which are sit was a resultant than is afforded by his own pamphlet.

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The same of slavery in Kentucky. There is not the structure of his own mind. Nev.

The receipts during the same period, whichen and dining-room which are essential to the same. The shares which are sufficient to the same such distinctions of the thirty years being less when the sum of caste and the truth of what he administ than is afforded by his own pamphlet.

The same of slavery in Ke